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THE SITUATION.

In accordance with the proclamation of President Johnson, published in the Herald of the 1st instant, and which we republish to-day, removing restrictions on commerce in all articles not contraband of war in the States out of the Mississippi river recently in rebellion. Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch has issued instructions for the proper execution of these new trade regulations, which will be found in our columns this morning. They form a document of great importance to the commercial community.

The work of disbanding the army and restoring the country to the peace status is being rapidly pushed forward. The Secretary of War has directed the immediate discharge of all volunteer cavalrymen in the various military departments whose terms of enlistment expire prior to October next.

An order was also yesterday issued from the War Department for the immediate mustering out of the military service of all volunteer officers and enlisted men within the Department of Washington whose terms will expire on or before the 31st of this month.

Lieutenant Grant has officially directed that all the paroled rebel soldiers now detained at Alexandria, Va., be immediately sent to their homes. Those whose former residences were in the loyal States will be required, before being permitted to return thither, to take the oath of allegiance to the government.

Application yesterday by press reporters for admittance to the court in Washington now engaged in trying the assassination conspirators met with refusal, and it is understood that for the present only such portions of its proceedings will be allowed to be made public as may be communicated by the War Department. The accused were yesterday arraigned, and made no objections to the details of the court. Their cases will be proceeded with to-day.

A despatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., states that Jeff. Davis was on Friday last at Powellton, Hancock county, Georgia. General Wilson, whose cavalry, as well as General Stoneman's, is in pursuit of Jeff., has scattered through the country handbills informing the people of the reward offered for the fugitive traitor.

The rate at which the government seven and three-tenths per cent loan is now being absorbed is wonderful. On Tuesday the subscriptions amounted to over fifteen million dollars, and yesterday they reached to over seventeen million dollars.

General Washburne, commanding at Memphis, has prohibited the return to that city of former residents who voluntarily left it and remained within the insurrectionary lines during the continuance of the rebellion. He also declines, while permitting all private soldiers of the late rebel armies to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, to allow their officers to take it, on the ground that it is now too late for the latter to claim the benefits of the President's amnesty proclamation.

Measures are being taken by the military authorities to put a stop to guerrilla operations in different portions of the South. Points in the interior of the State of Mississippi, where these armed pests are very numerous, are to be immediately occupied by national troops.

New Orleans papers of the 24th inst. bring Mobile dates to the 25th ult. Special Field Order, No. 46, recently issued, designates General Granger as commander of the post and district of Mobile, with the authority of controlling all trade in supplies permitted to be brought to Mobile. General Granger has appointed Brigadier General J. C. Veatch as the immediate commander of the city, with power to decide such questions of trade, police and health as he may deem advisable. General Slick has lately executed two guerrillas, numbers of which have been committing depredations in the vicinity. The artillery captures at Blakeley were larger than at first reported. There fell into our hands at this place forty-seven pieces of artillery and thirty-seven carriages. The rebel fortifications around Mobile are all to be levelled to the ground, and the guns are to be removed. The work has already commenced.

Another daring rebel piratical operation is reported by our Nassau correspondent. He states that an unknown schooner, which recently sailed from Baltimore on a legitimate cruise, was halted before getting out of Patuxent river by some men who represented themselves as deserting rebel soldiers, wishing to obtain passage to Point Lookout. As soon as they all got on board, they overpowered the captain and crew, put all of them ashore excepting two negroes, and made sail with the schooner, arriving with her at Salt Key, Bahamas, on the 17th ult. The American Consul made a demand on the British authorities for the surrender of the vessel; but this was not acceded to, and, although the pirates were ordered to leave with her in twenty-four hours, they did not do so, but remained up to the date of latest accounts. It is supposed to be the design of these rebels to capture a larger vessel with the schooner, abandon the latter, and commence a regular piratical cruise.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Asia, from Queenstown on the 50th ult., reached Halifax yesterday. The news by this arrival is two days later.

The assassination of President Lincoln continued to call forth throughout Europe, and especially in England, the most earnest manifestations of sympathy for the American people and the severest denunciation of the crime. Immense meetings had been held in London, Liverpool and other places at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted expressive of the people's grief at our loss and condemnation of the infamous conspirators. It is expected that Queen Victoria will send an address of condolence to our government. The matter was officially noticed in both houses of Parliament. The excitement on the first announcement of the assassination in the various English cities was of the most intense character.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, London, it had been decided that the offense with which Charles Windsor, the alleged defaulter of the Mercantile Bank of this city, was charged was not forgery according to the English law, and he was therefore ordered to be discharged on bail, but he was still detained on a civil writ.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the steamship Eagle, which arrived here yesterday, from Havana on the 6th inst., we have rumors from Mexico that the republican forces have recaptured from the imperialists the cities of Saltillo, Monterrey and Victoria, the latter the capital of the State of Tamaulipas. The reports of the capitulation to the republicans of Monterrey, we have previously had. A recent decree of Maximilian defines the provisional status of his Mexican empire. The government is to be a limited hereditary monarchy, with a Catholic prince at its head. It is promised that there is to be equality of all the inhabitants in the eye of the law, security of person and property, freedom of speech, and about the same liberty of the press as in France and Austria. The national colors are to be green, red and white. Maximilian names his Empress as regent in case of his death.

The blockade runners Pelican and Denbigh arrived at Havana on the 3d inst. from Galveston; but no others had arrived up to the 6th.

The appearance is that more men than can possibly be accepted are ready and anxious to join in the grand Mexican migration movement. It is believed that, if it could be obtained within three months, so great is the desire of our discharged soldiers to join the expedition. It is not only in this city, Philadelphia, Washington and other Eastern places that the enterprise has been enthusiastically taken hold of by these young men, but throughout the country. Another recruiting office was opened yesterday at 144 Second street, near avenue A, and did a heavy business, the names of four hundred and fifty emigrants being enrolled at that place and the Third avenue office together. The arrangements for the establishment of various additional recruiting places in different Northern towns will probably be perfected to-day. There is an office at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, which is said to be doing a fine business.

Later advice from Bermuda informs us of the conclusion of the investigation relative to the alleged plot to introduce the yellow fever into this city. No new developments are reported; but the magistrates had decided to send the case to the Attorney General for prosecution in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner Swan was required to give bail to appear when called for.

The reply of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners to the injunction served on them yesterday presented to Attorney General Cochrane, and the argument on the constitutionality of the act under which they were appointed will be commenced to-day, it is understood, in the special term of the Supreme Court, before Judge Foster. The new Commissioners hold regular meetings every day at No. 155 Broadway. It is believed that they will be ready to issue a call for members of the new department in the course of a few days. At present they are engaged in perfecting a plan for the employment of new engines, to be drawn by horses and manned by a regular number of men.

A large meeting of the Board of Firemen of the Volunteer Fire Department was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer street. Chief Engineer Decker presided. The foreman of Hose Company No. 25 stated that his company was ready to do duty under the new commissions when called upon. Mr. Decker pronounced an utterly without foundation the reports that he had been an applicant for position under the new Board.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held yesterday to make arrangements for the funeral of Councilman Taylor, of the Second district, who died on Tuesday. Appropriate resolutions eulogistic of the deceased and sympathizing with his family were adopted, and the Board resolved to attend the funeral on Friday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John McMahon was tried and convicted of grand larceny, he having, on the 21st of April, broken a box of goods shipped by A. T. Stewart & Co., on board the large Jameson, which was consigned to George Chambers, Lima, N. Y. A portion of the property was found in the berth and value of the prisoner. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Mary Taylor, alias Jane Phillips, a fashionably dressed female, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, she being charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Ottendorff, 43 Bond street, on the 5th of April, of the sum of forty dollars. The theft was committed in Broadway. She was remanded for sentence, in order that she might give information relative to another girl who was engaged in the commission of the larceny. Mary Walker pleaded guilty to petty larceny in picking the pocket of Mrs. Dobbs, on the 28th of April, in a Broadway stage. James O'Connell, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to stealing a gold watch worth three hundred dollars from Edwin Mead, on the 25th of April, while riding in a Sixth avenue car. James Heggen pleaded guilty to stealing seventy dollars worth of clothing from Catherine Roberts, on the 15th of March. All these prisoners were remanded for sentence. James Miller was convicted of picking the pocket of Marmon B. Edson of a silver watch, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, on the day of the President's funeral. He was sent to the State Prison for five years. Lyon Myers, an old man, was convicted of stealing a gold watch from William Broadway, on the corner of Eighth street and Broadway, on the same occasion. He was caught in the act, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Wm. Golden was convicted of stealing a gold watch from Mrs. Sarah C. Brown, in Broadway, on the 14th of April. The prisoner was caught in the act. Judge Russell sent him to the State Prison for five years.

The difficulty in the Oregon Aqueduct Board appears to be at an end. Messrs. Stephens and Darragh, the Commissioners removed by the Board of Aldermen, yesterday retired, and allowed Messrs. Giles and Jeremiah, the new appointees, to take their places.

The annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday forenoon in the Church of the Puritans, Union square. The proceedings opened at ten o'clock, at which time there was a very large attendance present. Mr. E. Quincy occupying the chair. The proceedings were of a most interesting character, a spley d'at occurring between Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips on a motion to dissolve the society. A vote was taken, when the society, by one hundred and eighteen against forty-eight, resolved to continue its existence till the right of suffrage was extended to the negro. The meeting adjourned in order to attend Miss Dickinson's eulogy on the late President, and to meet again this morning at ten o'clock.

The fortieth anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian church. The Right Rev. Charles P. McVicar presided. Highly interesting addresses were made by the President, the Rev. Mr. Gane, of this city; Rev. Mr. Twiss, an army chaplain; Mr. J. E. Vassar, an army missionary; the Rev. Dr. Crosby, the Rev. Dr. King, of Geneva. The financial report showed the total receipts of the year to be \$421,365, and the total expenditures \$424,334.

The annual meeting of the New York Universalist Association was held yesterday forenoon in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's church. The reports represented a flourishing condition of the organization. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and one of the standing committees was instructed to prepare on behalf of the association a series of suitable resolutions regarding the assassination of President Lincoln and the present condition of national affairs.

The American Home Missionary Society's thirty-ninth anniversary was celebrated last night in Irving Hall. The society has had in its service in the past year, in twenty-one States and Territories, eight hundred ministers, and the number of its Sunday school pupils is over fifty-eight thousand. The year's receipts were \$176,467, and the expenditures \$189,995. Addresses were made and resolutions adopted regarding the promising field afforded for the work of the association by the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion, and the annual election of officers took place.

The anniversary of the Universalist Sunday schools of this city took place yesterday at Dr. Chapin's church, Broadway. A large number of scholars and their adult friends were collected in the church. The exercises consisted principally of addresses and singing by the children, who, on the conclusion of the ceremonies, were treated to refreshments.

The Boston American Tract Society held its fifty-first anniversary at Irving Hall yesterday afternoon. The association is represented as being now substantially out of debt. Its cash receipts for the year have been \$190,948. Besides these it has received valuable donations in publications and other articles. Its cash expenditures have been \$176,883. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.; J. M. Manning and Mr. Heacock.

The Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening at the Bible House, and elected officers for the ensuing year. During the past year nine hundred and sixty-five patients were received for treatment, and eight hundred and nineteen were relieved and discharged.

Secretary Beward's condition continues to improve. There was little change in the state of Mr. Frederick Swann's health yesterday.

Momouth H. Underhill, William Clark and Bernard Galligan, who have been acting as visitors in the Nineteenth ward to distribute the moneys of the city fund for the relief of soldiers' families, were yesterday brought before the Tombs Police Court on charges of defrauding the city out of large sums. Twelve women of the ward, who it is alleged were conspiring at and assisting the swindle, were also arrested and brought before the court. The men were required to give five thousand dollars each to answer the complaint, and the women were detained for further examination.

About four o'clock yesterday morning the propeller E. L. Clark, lying at the foot of Fifth street, East River, caught fire. She was immediately towed out into the stream, and thence to Hunter's Point; but all efforts to save her were unavailing, and she was totally destroyed.

Joseph Mich, member of an East Broadway firm, was yesterday required to give fifteen hundred dollars bail to answer a charge of obtaining credit under false representations.

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sentations, for goods sold to him in March last by Charles L. Anthony, of Leonard street.

The stock market was weak yesterday. Gold was lower, and closed at 120 1/4. Government bonds were about steady. At the evening board the closing quotation for gold was 120 1/4.

Everything was excited by the violent decline in gold yesterday, and commercial values were rendered entirely nominal. But little was done in imported goods, but domestic goods sold at a marked reduction. Cotton was in limited request, and fully 5c. per lb. lower. Petroleum was scarcely so firm. On 'Change the four market was dull and prices were 25c. a 30c. lower. Wheat was dull and nominally 5c. a 10c. lower, white corn declined 5c. a 10c., with nothing doing. Oats were dull and 5c. a 5c. lower. The pork market was less active, and a decline of fully 15c. per bushel was submitted to. Beef was steady, while lard was moderately active, at a decline of 5c. per lb. Whiskey was steady. Freight was very dull. There was not a sailing vessel up for Liverpool.

The Reconstruction of the Rebellion States—Development of President Johnson's Policy.

President Johnson, commencing with Old Virginia, the main pillar of the rebellion, has, in an Executive order on the subject, developed his policy of reconstruction. He orders the practical re-establishment of the sovereign authority of the United States, and the execution of the laws thereof, within the geographical limits known as the State of Virginia. He declares null and void all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations within said State, whether of the late so-called Confederate or local authorities, identified with the rebellion, since the secession ordinance of Virginia of April 17, 1861; and that all persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction or right, through or under said insurgent authorities, Confederate or local, "shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly."

In a word, all acts and proceedings resting for their legality upon the spurious insurgent general government of Jeff. Davis, or of the State authorities supporting him, are outlawed, repudiated and wiped out. Thus, for example, all the debts incurred and contracts made by the rebel-Confederate government, and rebel State governments, and by cities, towns, corporations, companies and individuals, under the authorities of the rebellion, are so much waste paper, and the losing parties need not give themselves any further trouble on the subject. The Secretaries of State, War, Treasury, Navy and Interior, and the Postmaster General, are ordered to proceed to put in force in Virginia all laws of the United States pertaining to their several departments, and the district judges of said district are directed to proceed to hold their courts in pursuance of the laws of Congress. Furthermore, the Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice, so that the State may be re-invested again with the republican form of government, which the general government is bound by the constitution to guarantee to every State.

This is the opening of a new set of books. The rebellion goes for nothing. Virginia must begin, de novo, at the point where she left off in that dark and dismal secession caucus of April 17, 1861. President Johnson holds to the doctrine that she has been in the Union all this time, and that in conspiring and fighting against the sovereign authority of the Union her people concerned must bear the consequences of their folly. He has declared emphatically that "treason is a crime, and that traitors must be punished," and the guilty parties in Virginia and all the rebellious States can now comprehend, to some extent, the meaning of this declaration. His policy, thus far developed, is simple, consistent, constitutional and conclusive.

Francis H. Pierpont, lately acting at Alexandria as the loyal Governor of Old Virginia—though his authority was limited to a small corner—will now, at Richmond, be aided by the general government as far as necessary in the extension of his jurisdiction as Provisional Governor over the whole State—having nothing to do, of course, with the new State of West Virginia. We presume that, as soon as practicable, he will call a State Convention for the purpose of framing a new State constitution on the basis of emancipation, and that the next step will be an election under such constitution of a Governor and other State officers, a Legislature and members of Congress. In the election of the convention it is probable that similar qualifications of loyalty will be required of the voters to those adopted in Tennessee, under Mr. Johnson as Military Governor; and, as in Tennessee, the convention may, perhaps, leave the question of negro suffrage to the discretion of the Legislature. We think, however, that as African slavery is out of the way, the sooner this question of negro suffrage is settled, and settled in favor of the liberated blacks, the better it will be for the pacification of the South and the whole country on this new national platform of universal liberty. If not soon settled it will become a question of mischievous political agitation, whereas, with its settlement on the basis of universal suffrage, the political agitation of the negro question as well as the slavery question, will be at an end. As for the bugbear of negro social equality in this connection, society will take care of that—we have no fear of it whatever.

Nor do we apprehend that any stringent oath of allegiance or tests of loyalty will now be necessary to the masses of the white population of the late rebellious States. They are subdued; their dream of a Southern confederacy has vanished; their troubles concerning slavery are over; they have nothing to hope for, no object to gain any more, from hostility to the government. Their only alternative is to submit and make the best of it, or leave the country, and they know it. Hence we believe that they may be safely trusted at the ballot box without any stringent tests of loyalty. They are disarmed and powerless, and destitute to a degree that may well excite our feelings of charity rather than our fears. Give them a chance to show their repentance by their voluntary action, and they will improve it.

We throw out these hints to the administration for what they may be worth. In his policy of reconstruction thus far disclosed we are sure that President Johnson will command the confidence and support of the country. We can assure him, too, that he is universally regarded, for his trenchant loyalty, his antecedents, his energy and decision of character, as the proper man for the crisis; but we know, also, that his decisions are formed from a careful consideration of facts, circumstances, arguments and opinions. Hence we feel free to invite his attention to the views herein submitted.

Lieutenant General Grant and Secretary Stanton—Who Hauls?

Those of our readers who have seen the performances of Rarey, the horse-tamer, will remember that his system consisted in simply tying up the horse's legs and placing the animal upon its sides. After this was once done there was no further trouble. The most vicious horse became perfectly quiet and gentle. A portion of Rarey's own placidity seemed to be infused into the animal that had been rearing and kicking and biting so madly a few moments before. The firm but modest horse-tamer accomplished, in his cool, easy way, what hundreds of less talented operators had not dared to attempt.

There have been many exclamations of wonder and surprise at the fact that Secretary Stanton, who has tried to control everybody else, and has had difficulties with everybody else, has always seemed to get along very well with Lieutenant General Grant, agreeing with him about everything, carrying out his plans with great energy and vigor, accepting his judgment upon every disputed point, and insisting that his wishes shall be consulted in all things that affect the army—that is to say, the government. It is not generally known, however, that General Grant once Rarefied Mr. Stanton, and that this accounts for the phenomena which have so astonished the public. As a matter of history we will give the anecdote.

When General Grant was about to leave Washington to enter upon that sublime campaign which began with the battle of the Wilderness and ended with the downfall of the rebellion, he called upon Secretary Stanton to say goodbye. The Secretary was anxiously awaiting him. During the two and a half years that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton had managed the Eastern armies it was the first point in their plans to keep Washington heavily garrisoned with troops. Large bodies of men were stationed in the fortifications around the city, and other large bodies were kept within supporting distance. Now that Grant had come into power Stanton wanted to see that the defense of Washington was not overlooked. Accordingly, after a few preliminaries, the Secretary remarked:

"Well, General, I suppose you have left us enough men to strongly garrison the forts?"

"No," said Grant, coolly; "I can't do that."

"Why not?" cried Stanton, jumping nervously about. "Why not? Why not?"

"Because I have already sent the men to the front," replied Grant, calmly.

"That won't do," cried Stanton, more nervous than before. "It's contrary to my plans. I can't allow it. I'll order the men back."

"I shall need the men there," answered Grant, "and you can't order them back."

"Why not?" inquired Stanton again. "Why not? Why not?"

"I believe that I rank the Secretary in this matter," was the quiet reply.

"Very well," said Stanton, a little warmly. "We'll see the President about that. I'll have to take you to the President."

"That's right," politely observed Grant; "the President ranks us both."

Arrived at the White House, the General and the Secretary asked to see the President upon important business, and in a few moments the good natured face of Mr. Lincoln appeared.

"Well, gentlemen," said the President, with a genial smile, "what do you want with me?"

"General," said Stanton, stiffly, "state your case."

"I have no case to state," replied General Grant; "I'm satisfied as it is;" thus outflanking the Secretary, and displaying the same strategy in diplomacy as in war.

"Well, well," said the President, laughing, "state your case, Secretary."

Secretary Stanton obeyed; General Grant said nothing; the President listened very attentively. When Stanton had concluded, the President crossed his legs, rested his elbow on his knee, twinkled his eyes quizzily and said:

"Now, Secretary, you know we have been trying to manage this army for two years and a half, and you know we haven't done much with it. We went over the mountains and brought Mister Grant—as Mrs. Grant calls him—to manage it for us, and now I guess we had better let Mister Grant have his own way."

From this decision there was no appeal. Nobody ranked the President. So General Grant went off with the army, and Secretary Stanton went back to his office. That application of Grant's Rarey-like tactics made Stanton the hardest working Secretary, and one of the most gentlemanly officials in Washington, and it fully accounts for the admirable relations which have since existed between him and the Lieutenant General. It shows also that Grant knows how to manage men as well as armies. His shrewdness is equally available in the Cabinet and in the field. What is strategy in war becomes tact in diplomacy. Lieutenant General Grant, like Field Marshal Wellington, will be one of the chief advisers of the government both in war and in peace; and as he holds his position for life, his experience in public affairs will constantly increase and will be invaluable to every President.

EMIGRATION.—Europe is turning its face to these shores, stimulated by the magnificent prospect opening to us in the future. Emigration seems now the order of the day, and, curiously enough, it is working both ways—into this country, and out of it. While thousands of people of all classes are preparing to abandon Europe for the United States, a hundred and fifty thousand of the stalwart soldiers of the South who fought so splendidly, although, of course, they were overpowered by the North, are packing up their traps for Mexico. The finest elements in the whole Southern States will probably within the next twelve months have emigrated to Mexico to cultivate the gold mines, develop the resources, and build up the fortunes of that bounteous republic. Their places will be filled in the South by some of the best material of Europe.

The iron workers, and machinists generally, of England and Germany, the agriculturists from all the provinces of Ireland, exhibit a greater desire than ever to make this country their home. It is not the drones—they never move—but the active, enterprising, and ambitious portions of the population, who are coming. The immigration of the last four years was as nothing to what this year will produce. In the manufacturing towns of England skilled labor turns to this great, free country for the remuneration which it cannot find at home. We see by the Irish newspapers that all the seaports there are crowded with emigrants waiting for transportation the money having been, in almost every case, furnished by their

friends in America. There is plenty of room, plenty of work, and a hearty welcome for them all.

GOLD COMING DOWN, BUT PLACIDITY KEEPING UP.—Gold is coming down with a rush. It has reached the point of 130 1/4, and will very soon be down to 125. This was the highest price which the requirements of the government or the circumstances of the times ever really demanded that it should have attained. That it had gone up to the point it reached during the war was but the result of speculation and undue excitement. Now that the war is over those influences no longer remain, and it must of course tumble down to a proper standard.

But while gold falls everything else should fall with it. This, however, is not the case. Provisions are as high now as ever. Meat, for example, is retailed at as high a price as when gold was quoted at 285. Beef, which rated at from eighteen to twenty cents a pound before the war, advanced to forty and fifty cents when gold was at its maximum value, and the dealers retain the same prices to-day. It is the same with almost every other article. This is nothing but a swindle, and some means should be taken to prevent it. The public are grossly imposed upon by butchers, grocers, provision dealers and others. The people have contributed their blood and their money to purchase peace, and now that they have obtained it, they are entitled to one, at least, of the blessings it should bring—low prices of the necessities of life.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE SETTLED.—We print below a letter which shows how warmly the negroes in our midst feel the great interest that they have at stake in the questions in relation to them now before the country, and with what honest earnestness and graceful courtesy they appreciate and can recognize a word in their favor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1865.

DEAR SIR:—Please allow me, in behalf of my race, to thank you for the generous and encouraging words which you have recently given through the Herald to the suffering people. Especially do I thank you for the article which appeared last week treating upon the suffrage question. Coming from a journal which exerts so great an influence over the minds of the American people, we are all to indulge the hope that we are entering upon a brighter future, and that our country will be able to do so much for the negro, and that the negro will be able to do so much for his country.

Our country has been a great blessing to the negro, and we are all to indulge the hope that we are entering upon a brighter future, and that our country will be able to do so much for the negro, and that the negro will be able to do so much for his country.

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